

son's Concentrated
Bitters,
and the ingredients in make
these packages for sale by all
I. Goods Dealers in Boston and
in all the principal towns thro'
Southern and Western States.
STON, corner of Sackville street,
the British Provinces.
G. SKINNER, and PERRY
traveling agents.
over Street, Boston.
cents per paper.
from a large number of Editors.

on the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.
In one column may be found
Bitters, prepared by Dr. S.
uling, Mass. They are, as said
a variety of valuable and pure
own experience as well as oth-
their restoring and invigorating
e have a good opinion of the Bit-
nstrum, but discovered, prepared
sician, a graduate of the College
said but little by way of puffing
those who try them to judge them-
elves, being quite bitter enough at
e, worn-out or quasin. Never-
prevent diseases enumerated in
ed to become either a "pill swal-
should be inclined to call Grant's
alth and Strength" of Doctor Rich-
munity Democrat, Taunton, Mass.
Of the numerous medicines which
from time to time, we know but
known only to those who have made
S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are
se letters we used in our family last
and headache, and much relief was
who may be subject to nervous head-
very beneficial—they proved so in the

From the Barnstable Patriot.
To regain or preserve there,
Nothing that we know of will do it
weather, than "Dr. Richardson's
em—the strictest temperance man
of there is. There is no more of
to preserve the purity of the
which they are consumed.
at the DOCT'S OFFICE,
STON.
and E. MASON, wholesale agents

RY HOWE S. Paris, A. Fickl;
Harrison, G. & F. Baker, North
and Dr. G. C. Luzzati; Hran-
H. G. Russell; Lovell, J. Walk-
idgton, C. Parker.—
LUMBER.
materials may be had on de-
notice, such as clear, merchant-
thick and thin;—square num-
bers, joist, &c. Clapboards and
Lime and Brick. Laths, Win-
sheet Lead, Zinc, &c. &c. at
GOODNOW, at Norway-Vil-
le, at Sleep Falls.
2, at Sleep Falls.
if 40

Foreclosure.
In a Mortgage of a cer-
of the buildings thereon, situated
of Oxford, bounded and descri-
ing the easterly end of Lot No.
e containing fifty acres.—Also,
and for further description, see
Mortgage, given by Nicholas B.
averhill, County of Essex, and
to the subscribers, dated Sept.
& 354; and the conditions of
on broken, he claims possession
premises and a foreclosure of said
the Statute in such case made
WILLIAM MOORE.
1842.

F. MARBLE,
Y. SHERIFF,
IE COURTES OF
ND & OXFORD,
LAND, ME.

Spring Goods!!
F. KITTREDGE,
his friends and the public gener-
received from Boston a good

GOODS,
in prices for CASH, or approv-
anda to keep on hand all kinds of
MBER,
Shingle and Claphords.
th, 1842. if 40

F. RAWSON,
ty Sheriff,
Y. SHERIFF,
ty Sheriff,
OXFORD COUNTY.
Mail, or otherwise, promptly at

ors & Guardians'
DEEDS
SALE, at the
DEMOCRAT OFFICE.
HY LUDDEN,
EY AT LAW,
-VILLAGE, ME.

DEMOCRAT,
EVERY TUESDAY BY
W. C. C. C.
ND PROPRIETOR.
ar and Fifty cents in advance
inserted on reasonable terms;
accountable for any error
argued for the advertisement—
will be made for cash in ad-
will be given for a longer period

and Letters on business must
attention.
and Job Printing
neatness and despatch.

Oxford Democrat.

No. 10, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, July 12, 1842.

Old Series, No. 21, Vol. 9.

POETRY.

THE HUSBANDMAN.

BY JOHN STERLING.

Earth, of man the bounteous mother,
Feeds him still with corn and wine;
He who best would aid a brother,
Shares with him these gifts divine.

Many a power within her bosom
Noisless, hidden, works beneath;
Hence are seed, and leaf, and blossom,
Golden ear and clustered wreath.

Thence to swell the strength and beauty,
Is the royal task of man;
Man's a king, his throne is duty,
Since his work on earth began.

Bud and harvest, bloom and vintage,
These, like man, are fruits of earth;
Stamped in clay, a heavenly image;
All from dust receive their birth.

Barn and mill, and wine-va's treasures,
Earthly goods for earthly lives,
These are Nature's ancient pleasures,
These her child from her derives.

What the dream, but vain rebelling,
If from earth we sought to flee;
'Tis one stored and ample dwelling,
'Tis from it the skies we see.

Wind and frost, and hour and season,
Land and water, sun and shade,
Work with these, as bids thy reason,
For they work thy toil to aid.

Sow thy seed and reap in gladness!
Man himself is all a seed;
Hope and hardship, joy and sadness,
Slow the plant to ripeness lead.

I'VE BEEN THINKING.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a curious world we're in;
Men are sleeping, eating, drinking,
Just as they have always been—

Deans are strutting, dandies quizzing,
Misses toiling night and day,
Boys are sporting, girls are frizzing,
Grandmas fidgeting away.

Tom is crying, Mary singing,
Jack is laughing merrily,
Dust is flying, tea bells ringing,
These have music sure for me;
Peasants toiling, rich men riding,
Starting with a lordly phiz,
Rogues through every crowd are gliding,
Zounds, how queer a world it is!

Marrying, some in marriage given,
Others like the world of old,
All but me are feasting, living—
Would that wives were to be sold!
Others have their dears in plenty,
And their homes heave with love,
I've had chances, nineteen, twenty—
But I dare not one improve.

Brokers shoving, sheriffs dunning,
Politicians piling your elbows,
Printers scolding, wits are punning,
Jail-birds begging for reprieve,
Preachers warring, idiots ranting,
Bacchus, too, hath devotees,
Yonder wretch your wife's gallanting,
What a duceful folk is he!

Lawyers spouting, clients lis'ning,
Doctors prating of their skill,
Patients groaning, school-boys whistling,
Striving all the time to kill,
Pedagogues of science telling,
Millions of pretty things,
Lovers stroll with bosoms swelling,
List'ning while the night-bird sings.

Clouds are lowering, tempests howling,
Friends suspecting, foes are glad,
Children screaming, mistresses scowling,
Merry bosoms now are sad,
Presto! they are gone forever,
All is gay as it has been,
Sunbeams shine, the girls—oh, never!
What a curious world we're in!

POPULAR TALES.

From the Lady's Book for June.

FANNY LINCOLN;

Or, the Village Amannensis.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'Indeed Frank, it is time to end this nonsense.
Ever since you have taken that foolish crotchet
into your head, the house has been overrun.
I wonder that you can find nothing better to do
than writing letters for love-stricken clodhoppers,
or silly house-maids—'

'Quite a flourish of trumpets, sister mine,'
Frank Beverly replied, laughing.
'No, but Frank, I am in earnest. The fact is,
people are beginning to talk about you!'

'And what do they say?'
'Why, they say—they say—'

'What do they say, Isabella?'
'Why, they say you must have but little to do!'

'The allegation I confess to be true, sister,'
Frank said, assuming a mock serious countenance.
'But who, pray, are so much interested
in me? Really, I ought to feel flattered.'

'It is nothing to jest about, Frank. Every-
body is beginning to wonder at you. Florence
Milton told me this morning that you were the
talk of the whole village.'

'Indeed!'
'Yes, she did. And she says that many strange
things are said about you.'

'Did you ask her what those strange things
were, Isabella?'
'Yes, but she hesitated, and then declined tell-
ing me. You don't know how it worries me,
brother. I do wish you would ask a little more
sensitively, and visit oftener in the respectable fam-
ilies of the village. You are inquired after where-
ever I go. Indeed, there is not a family within
twenty miles round, with which you might not
form a connection, if you would. I know half a

dozen young ladies, handsome, rich, accomplish-
ed, the pick of the country, who would jump at
the offer of your hand.'

'I am perfectly aware of that, sister.'

'Then, Mr. Vanity, why are you not up and
doing, instead of making yourself a subject of
ridicule for the neighbourhood. Surely, you do
not think so highly of yourself as to decline the
first connection for wealth and beauty in Green-
lawn village.'

'And why not?'
'Frank!'
'Isabella!'

'Really, brother, I am afraid you are demen-
ted.'

'As people say that I am.'

'Do they say that then?' the sister asked,
while a cloud fell upon her face.

'O ye! But what of it? It does not make
me crazy. Now, the fact is, sister, I have be-
come so tired of the shallow-mindedness and in-
sincerity of the elite of Greenlawn, that I have
cut off the whole tribe; at least for a time. For
the past two months, as you know, I have almost
held confidential intercourse with the lower order
of society in the village, as they are called; and
in that time I have seen more integrity of pur-
pose, more deep feeling, more tenderness of sen-
timent, than I ever witnessed in my life. Truly,
it is refreshing to hear human nature speaking
out in its own impressive language, full of en-
ergy and truth! It may be rough at times, for want
of conventional polish, but it is honest, for it
comes from the heart.'

'Really, Frank, I do not know what to make
of you.'

'You do not think me crazy, at least?'

'I do not know what to think. A man of your
position in society, it seems to me, acts very
strangely, when he lets himself down and consorts
with plebeians.'

'That is not a good word for an American la-
dy to use, Isabella. This is not the country for
patrician and plebeian distinctions. The man
here is the noble. All else is but factitious, and
not to be weighed against the man. In all classes,
truth, integrity, and virtue, should make hon-
our, and the want of these, dishonour. Come,
sister, let the gold of your real character shine
clear. Be true to yourself, to the spirit and im-
pulse of this age and this country, to human na-
ture!'

'How strangely you talk, Frank! But, hark!
there is the bell again! Another of your elegant
visitors, I suppose. Ah, me! I wish I could see
the end of all this.'

'Fanny Lincoln wishes to see Mr. Francis,'
said the old servant, opening the door of the room
in which sat Frank Beverly and his sister.

'Tell Fanny to walk up into my study, and I
will be there in a few moments.'

The servant withdrew, and Frank said, as he
rose from the sofa where he had been sitting by
the side of his sister,

'Who is Fanny Lincoln I wonder?'

'Why she is the girl that old Mrs. Grand, the
dayman's wife, raised. I wonder what in the
world she wants?'

'A letter written to her sweetheart, I suppose,'
Frank said, laughing. 'I learn some strange
things, sister, that you would like to know very
much, for all your light estimation of the plebe-
ians, as you call them. But, good morning; I
must see what Fanny Lincoln wants.'

When Frank Beverly entered the room he
called his study, he found there an apparition
that he had little expected. In the centre of the
floor stood a fair girl, just blushing into gentle
womanhood; and she glanced up at him with a
modest, yet not bashful mien, as he entered, that
had in it so much of innocence and truth, that
the young man was instantly interested, and that
not lightly, in his new visitor. He saw that her
face was beautiful as to regularity of features and
harmony of colour, but far more beautiful than
any he had seen in his sweet expression, that
blessed so much of gentleness and truth of char-
acter, with maidenly grace and unassuming dig-
nity.

'Fanny Lincoln, I believe?' Frank said, bow-
ing with his best grace, and smiling at the same
time encouragingly.

'Yes, sir, that is my name,' replied the maid-
en, while the colour deepened upon her cheek.—
'I have made bold,' she continued, 'to come and
ask of you to write a letter for me, if it will not
be too much trouble. They tell me in the vil-
lage that you will write for any one who asks
you.'

'Certainly I will, Fanny, and always with the
greatest pleasure. But who do you wish me to
write for you? Some sweetheart of course!'

'O no,' replied Fanny, blushing. 'I have no
sweetheart; but I have a brother, and her man-
ner changed, from whom I was parted when but
a child. We were orphans, and were separated
early. He was carried away many hundred miles,
and I have never seen him since. Of late I have
thought of him much, and so constantly within a
few days, that I have made bold to come and ask
you to write to him a letter for me. I cannot
write myself.'

There was a mingling of sadness and regret in
her tone as she uttered the closing sentence.

'Do you know where your brother is, Fanny?'
Frank Beverly asked, looking on his visitor with
a feeling of lively interest.

'I know the name of the place to which he
was taken, and I suppose he is there still, if
alive.'

'What shall I say to him?'

'O you know best. I want to let him know
that I am living, and that I still remember him and
love him, and that I want him to write to me.'

On this hint, Frank Beverly wrote the letter,
in a neat and delicate hand, imitating as far as

he could, that of a woman. After it was finish-
ed he read it to Fanny, and asked if that would
answer.

'O yes,' she said, 'it is just as I thought my-
self. You are very kind and good, sir, and cour-
teously as she took the letter which he had fold-
ed and directed, she moved towards the door,
still keeping her eyes upon the young man with a
look of gratitude.'

'You must let me see the answer when it
comes, Fanny,' Frank said.

'I will bring it to you as soon as I get it, if it
should come at all,' she replied, and dropping
another courtesy, glided quickly from the room.

Two weeks passed without Frank Beverly
again seeing Fanny; but every day he thought
of her, and wondered if she would come again.

He did not attempt to account for the interest he
felt in the fair but humble stranger, contenting
himself with feeling the interest, as he had a per-
fect right to do. He was sitting before his table
engaged in writing one day, about the end of the
period just named, when a gentle tap at the door
was followed by the entrance of Fanny. She
held in her hand a letter which she extended,
while a glad smile lit up her countenance.

'He is alive and well, and here is his answer,'
she said.—'Read it.'

Frank took the letter, and read it through with
emotions of lively interest.

'Words are too inexpressive, my dear sister,'
it said, 'to convey to you any idea of the delight
your letter gave me. In our separation, so young
all recollection of the place to which you were
taken was lost by me. In vain have I sought to
find you out. But now you suddenly reveal your-
self, with every evidence that you are an elegant
and accomplished woman. How this evidence
gladdens my heart! You have not been left to
neglect and ignorance, I know, although you say
nothing of your exact condition. The style, the
characters, the language of your letter, tell me
all this.'

'When shall we see each other? Will you
come to me, or must I come to you? Circum-
stances which I cannot control will prevent the
latter for many months. Say then that you will
come to me, dear sister! How my heart yearns
towards you!'

After Frank Beverly had read the whole letter,
which was a long one, and had handed it back
to the maiden, who still stood there, he looked
up into her face and said,

'Do you wish an answer written to this?'

For a moment or two Fanny paused, thought-
fully, and then replied,

'I do. But—'

'But what, Fanny?' asked Frank kindly.

'My brother,' replied the maiden, 'has been
deceived by the letter which you wrote for me,
into the belief that I could write; he, therefore,
imagines that I am different from what I really
am. I must not continue this false idea of my-
self; and it troubles me to have to tell him the
truth.'

'But why need any thing be said on the sub-
ject? I can write your letters for you, and he
need know nothing about it.'

The calm, thoughtful expression of Fanny's
countenance instantly changed, and looking Frank
steadily in the face with something like offended
dignity in her manner, she answered,

'I never willfully deceived any one; much
less would I deceive my brother.'

'Admirable girl!' Frank mentally ejaculated,
as he gazed upon her innocent face, now lit up
with the impulse of truth roused in opposition to
a false principle that had been presented as a rule
of action. 'How far superior art thou to the
courtly dames who despise such truth of charac-
ter as things as such as they despise thy humble
birth and lowly condition.'

There was now a pause of many moments, dur-
ing which Fanny stood near to the young man,
her eyes cast on the floor. At length he said,
looking up into her face,

'Fanny, a thought occurs to me which may
relieve you from your present embarrassment.—
Say nothing to your brother, now, of your defi-
ciency, but learn to write, and when you can write
well, then tell him the whole story frankly.'

'There is no one to teach me, sir, and how
can I learn?'

'Do you wish to learn?'

'O yes! I have long wished to learn!'

'Yes.'

'Then, if you will accept my services, I will
be your teacher.'

Fanny looked at him with a bewildered air, not
apprehending, on the instant, his whole meaning.

'Will you let me teach you to write, Fanny?'

He said after the pause of a few moments.

'I wish to learn very much. But I cannot
come here often, and besides, it would be giving
you too much trouble.'

'O, the trouble will be nothing. To me it will
be only a pleasant recreation; and besides I shall
have the delight springing from the performance
of a good action.'

'It would take me a long time to learn,' urged
the maiden, 'and before my task was half accom-
plished my brother would be here, and then he
would be sadly disappointed in me, and I fear,
cease to love me as much as he would be to
find me innocent in all my ignorance and defi-
ciency.'

'When the affection is in anything, we soon
come to perform it well. Your eager desire to
learn to write, will do more for you than you
dream of. Come, let me give you your first les-
son now.'

she already knew how to make all the letters
rudely enough it is true. And as she could read
well, manuscript and letter-press, there was noth-
ing to do but to teach her to form the letters af-
ter correct models, and then to unite them skill-
fully. The first lesson occupied an hour, at the
end of which time, even Fanny was surprised and
delighted at her own improvement. Her heart
was in it, and where that is the case there is little
difficulty in learning to do anything.

'Well, what do you think of that?' asked her
teacher, as he held up her last trial at writing a
whole sentence.

'I can hardly believe it,' she replied.

'You will learn fast enough, and in six weeks
will be able to write to your brother anything you
please.'

'Do you think so?' Fanny said, looking the
young man earnestly in the face.

'Do I think so, Fanny? Yes I know so!'

'I am afraid that it will be asking too much
and yet my brother's letter is not answered,' the
maiden said, in a hesitating tone.

'True, true, Fanny! Come here to-morrow
at this time, and the letter will be ready for you
and then you can take another lesson in writing.'

With a graceful inclination of the body, Fanny
Lincoln with drew, and left Frank Beverly in a
somewhat mystified state of perception as to his
own true internal thoughts and feelings.

'She is a sweet girl,' he said musingly; 'and
would grace, with a little education, a far higher
circle in society than that in which she now moves.
Indeed, as she now is, I would not give her for a
dozen of the gilded, artificial women whom it has
been my lot to meet in society.'

'Who is this Fanny Lincoln, sister?' he asked
that evening lifting his hand from a book that he
had in vain been endeavoring to understand, the
sweet face of Fanny ever forming in his imagina-
tion, and interrupting all concentration of thought.

'How do you think I should know, Frank?'

Isabella said with some surprise in her tones.—
'All I know about her is, that she is servant to
Mrs. Grand, the dayman's wife.'

'Don't say servant, in that peculiar tone of con-
tempt. If it is the lot of Fanny to serve others—
even a dayman's wife—she is not the less beau-
tiful, innocent, and excellent in character. Is-
abella, if you really want to do something good
and noble, go to Mrs. Grand's and interest your-
self for that sweet flower, springing in the wild-
erness. Take Fanny under your care, and teach
her all she wishes to learn. You will find her an
apt scholar, and she will repay, in gratitude
and affection, all your kind care and generous
solicitude.'

'Really, Frank, you are getting into a strange
way,' Isabella said. 'You certainly don't think,
for a moment, that I am going to imitate your
eratic folly. It is enough for one of us surely
to consort with this vulgar, unrefined and unedu-
cated. As for me, let me tell you, Frank, I am not
going to join you in any of your mad schemes for
breaking through the just distinctions of society.'

'You misunderstand me, Isabella, entirely,'
Frank urged. 'I have no desire to break through
any just distinctions. I only wish to give to those
below us in the social rank, all the aid I can to
enable them to rise, even above me, if by native
excellence of character, justly developed, they are
able to do so.'

'You work alone in this, let me tell you,' Is-
abella replied with marked emphasis.

'I am sorry for that sister. I was in hopes you
would take Fanny under your kind care. But as
you will not, the duty must devolve upon your
brother.'

'Frank!'

'Don't look so astonished, my gentle sister.'

'Well I am astonished and mortified.'

'Mortified at what?'

'That you should have no higher or more manly
ideas—nothing more elevated as a rule of ac-
tion than the simple, vulgar desire to become the
amannensis, and now, I suppose the school mas-
ter of the whole village.'

'Could there be any higher or more manly de-
sire, than that of doing good, Isabella? I think
not. For my part I am learning every day, to
estimate actions by a new standard—the standard
of usefulness to others. And I feel glad to think
that I experience as lively a pleasure in doing
good to a ploughman or a dairymaid, as to a so-
called lady and gentleman.'

'But see where it will end, brother.'

'That I am unable to see, and would be very
glad if my sister would enlighten me.'

'Then I can tell you in a very few words.—
The end will be this: Your position and my po-
sition will be broken down in society. We shall
be respected neither by the high nor the low—the
one will avoid while the other will trespass
upon and annoy us.'

'Fear no such thing. We possess an antidote
to all this.'

'And what is that, Frank?'

'We are brother and sister alone in the world,
and were there not some talismanic influence at
work, should long since have passed from the eye
of general observation and from the thought of in-
terest.'

'And pray, what wonderful power is that which
makes us hold our rank?'

'That power is money, sister! We have been
left rich by our parents, and herein lies the secret
of our estimation. Thousands are passing their
lives in obscurity, with better hearts and better
principles, and more extensive knowledge than
we. What makes the difference? Money! It
is not our worth, then, that gives us considera-
tion, but our money. For my part I am learning
every day to despise this grovelling estimation.
I would not give the single expressive look of
gratitude on the honest face of an old, unsophis-
ticated farmer's wife after after I have written for

and read to her a letter to her absent daughter,
for it all.'

Isabella could not satisfy her mind as to the
kind of reply that she should make to this, and
so remained silent. Frank resumed the study of
his book, and the subject was dismissed for that
evening.

For several days in succession, Frank Bever-
ly's study was graced by the welcome presence
of Fanny Lincoln. Her simple manners, and in-
geniousness, pleased the young man more and
more every time he saw her. But he was more
pleased at witnessing the remarkable progress
that she made in learning to write.

One morning about a week after she had com-
menced taking lessons, young Beverly was disap-
pointed in not seeing her at the usual hour. He
knew not how deep an interest the simple-hearted
maiden had awakened in his bosom, until, by her
failure to come at the regular time, the real
strength of this interest became apparent.

On the next day he looked for Fanny at the
usual hour of her visit, but she came not. Her

from her at least six months, but he urged her to come to him at once. But she wrote to him, that she would prefer remaining with the kind friends, though poor and humble in life, who had been to her father and mother when there was none to take her in, until he could come to her. He then sent her a considerable sum of money, and kept up with her a frequent correspondence, in which he seemed desirous of learning as much of her case of mind and habits of thinking as possible. All these letters, in the simplicity of her heart she submitted to Frank, and also her answers; and any suggestion of his were promptly adopted by the maiden.

The frequent visits of the young man to Mrs. Grand's soon became village talk; greatly to the annoyance of his stately sister Isabella, who let no opportunity pass of remonstrating with him upon the subject. All this he took very kindly, and still continued to pursue his own course. One evening as they sat together, she said to him in a tone of concern—

'I wish you would give up your foolish visits to that Fanny Lincoln.'

'Why so, sister?' 'Because every body is talking about you.'

'Well, and what do they say?' enquired Frank, quite composedly.

'Why, they say of course, that you are going to marry that girl,' Isabella replied, in an indignant tone.

'Do they, indeed! Well, really, it is strange how things of this kind will get out.'

'Brother! what do you mean?' exclaimed Isabella, springing to her feet as suddenly as if a pistol had been fired by her ear.

'Why, I mean to marry Fanny Lincoln,' replied the young man, in a calm tone of voice.

For a few moments the sister was so bewildered and confounded that she could not speak. At length she said—

'You but trifle with me, brother.'

'Indeed, I do not,' Frank said, in a serious tone. 'I have spent four months now, in the daily study of Fanny Lincoln's character, and am prepared to pronounce her far superior to any young lady that it has been thus far my lot to meet.'

Poor Isabella was for a time mute with surprise. 'Surely,' she at length said, 'my brother is not going to disgrace himself and his sister thus!'

'How can it be disgrace to marry Fanny Lincoln?' he asked.

'Who is she, or what is she, but the servant of a dairymaid's wife?' Isabella replied with warmth.

'I will tell you,' Frank said, calmly. 'She is the adopted daughter of Mrs. Grand, who has raised her with all the care her condition would allow her to bestow. She is pure, and gentle, and innocent.'

'And ignorant, and vulgar, and forward, and—'

'Not by any means,' Frank said, interrupting his sister. 'For four months she has been applying herself to books with an eagerness and assiduity that has produced what I must call wonderful results. Few young ladies of my acquaintance, in this village, except indeed my sister, have mastered more substantial volumes than she. And what she reads she understands and retains. As to vulgarity, Isabella, you are again mistaken. Nature formed her a lady in mind and action. Few, let me assure you, have more ease of manner or more true maidenly dignity of character. And forward she is not, but is rather inclined to shrink and this shrinking disposition seems to increase more and more every day.'

But nothing that Frank could say had any effect in reconciling his sister. She would not consent to see her and solemnly declared, that if he married her, and brought her to the house she would leave it.

It soon became known through all the village for Frank took no pains to conceal it, that he was going to marry Fanny Lincoln. All wondered, but the young ladies in the high life of the place, with their mothers, were indignant that the young man should so disgrace himself. Poor Isabella was pitted, and sympathized with and one young lady actually volunteered to try and charm the lover off, all for the sake of her dear Isabella; but to no purpose. Frank was impenetrable. Fanny was talked about, and sneered at, and made the subject of all kinds of ill natured remarks; but she was happy in the love of an honest and generous heart, and knew nothing of the indignation she was exciting.

'He need not think to introduce the low creature here,' said Miss Elvira Comstock to the circle of young ladies who were passing an afternoon with her.

'Indeed he needn't,' responded her sister Thomastine. 'If he chooses to lower himself in that way let him, but such a person as Fanny Lincoln never darkens our door.'

'What a strong preference?' remarked one.

'That proves what he is,' said another.

'How much I have been deceived in my estimation of him!' added another.

'Well, girls, we have made a happy escape,' said Elvira Comstock, 'for there are some of us, I am thinking, who would not have said "no" to Frank Beverly.'

'Indeed, then, you are mistaken if you think I would,' broke in one.

'I never liked him,' said another.

'I always thought him low-minded,' added a third.

'It is all just as I expected,' remarked a fourth. And then all joined in abusing Frank Beverly and Fanny Lincoln with might and main.

But, time wore on, and the period was fixed for Frank's marriage; one week before it took place a stage brought to the town strangers, a gentleman and lady, whose appearance at once drew the attention of the gossiping villagers.

Scarcely half an hour had elapsed after their arrival before the man walked out from the inn at which they had stopped; and took his way towards Mrs. Grand's cottage. His knock at the door was answered by Fanny.

'Fanny Lincoln?' said he, in an enquiring tone.

'That is my name, sir,' replied the maiden, her heart leaping in her bosom with a sudden bound.

'And mine is Henry Lincoln,' he said, and instantly the creature was clinging to him and sobbing like a child, in the ecstasy of a new delight.

The wedding was celebrated at the old family mansion of the Beverlys, where Frank and his sister resided. Among the guests were Elvira Comstock, her sister, and indeed the whole circle of the village exclusives, each of whom vied in attentions to the lovely bride, whose beauty and excellence were all suddenly discovered and appreciated. Among the most conspicuous of the company were Henry Lincoln, the distinguished and wealthy member of the southern bar, and his young and beautiful wife, to whom he had been married only a few months.

All but Fanny, from this time, forgot her humble origin but she remained as affectionate and as attentive as ever to the friends who had loved her and cherished her from childhood. Isabella soon learned to appreciate her and to love her tenderly, and Frank Beverly ever after blessed the day that brought Fanny Lincoln to the Village Amanuensis.

VETO—NO. 3.

ANOTHER BITTER PILL FOR THE WHIGS.
The following Veto of the Provisional Tariff Bill, by the President, was sent to the House on Wednesday, 29th ult. It has aroused the Whigs to the last degree of madness. They denounce and revile Tyler in the most ferocious manner. For this act, he has incurred their everlasting displeasure. Truly, this Vetoing business is the bitterest pill ever thrust down the throats of the Whigs. No wonder they wince. Here is No. 3:

VETO OF THE PROVISIONAL TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1842.

To the House of Representatives:
I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled 'An act to extend, for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports,' with the following objections:

It suspends—in other words, abrogates for the time—the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the 'compromise act.' The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question seems to have been regarded as expedient, in the alleged necessity of establishing, by legislative enactments, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports, after the 30th of June according to the valuation; and yet the bill expressly provides that 'if, before the 1st of August, there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed.' In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be executed, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to provide for that purpose, leaving the supposed chasm in the revenue laws such as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable, on the contrary, the necessity, as well as difficulties, of establishing uniformity in the appraisements to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of the present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

The act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. What may be, in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as imparting the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has insured to it the repose which always flows from timely, wise, and moderate counsels—a repose the more striking, because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims, in express terms, the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides 'that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government.' It is therefore in the power of Congress to lay duties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the exigencies of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent., and I as little doubt that Congress may, above that rate, so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the people, for the purposes of Government, productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; and, if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished, at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the introduction of harmony among all its parts, and all its several interests. The same rate of imposts, and no more, as will most surely re-es-

tablish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability; which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority, of the people of the United States; by the state of the public credit and finances; by the critical posture of our relations; and, above all, by that most sacred of all duties—public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the condition, that it shall cease—first, in case of war; second, as soon and so long as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express, or imperative than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the treasury was known to exist, and that means were taken to supply this deficit by loan when the act was authorized at the same session during which the distribution law was passed; but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly sought after and taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable in three years, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who, at the time, foresaw or imagined the possibility of the present state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to haggle in the money-market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue upon her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in the case of war, wherein are the usual exigencies of the country, or the moral obligation to provide for them, less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually engaged in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least until the demands of the treasury are fully supplied. But, besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connexion, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833 and September 1841 by suspending the first, and rendering the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent. are proposed to be levied, and yet the proviso in the distribution act is disregarded. The proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August; so that, while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent., no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, is to open the way for its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the 1st of July, if the law so directs? (I which, however, is regarded as unquestionable.) But why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the treasury? I see no reason to believe that the treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the first of August than on the 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the 1st of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 20 per cent. up to that day, and directs it to be made on the 1st of August next. It seems to me very clear that this conclusion is equally erroneous and dangerous; as it would divert from the treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent. being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed only as a temporary measure; and thus a temporary measure, passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a permanent law? In fact a doubt may be well entertained, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition, having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so replete, if adhered to, with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or capricious interpretation.

In discharging the high duties thus imposed on me by the constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures, constitutional and proper, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to establish the credit of the Government. I believe the proceeds of the public lands being restored to the treasury—or, more properly speaking, the proviso of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force—a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor, by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new hope into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 12, 1842.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Court House in Paris, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, and other County Officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred and fifty and less than six hundred, five Delegates.

For Order of the County Committee.

Paris, June 24, 1842.

BOUNDARY RUMORS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday last, contains a rumor entitled to credit, the statement that a final settlement of the Boundary question has been made. It says—

'The North Eastern Boundary is settled by ceding to Great Britain the territory North of the St. John's and by Great Britain ceding to the United States the strip between our present Eastern Boundary and the St. John's river, including the city of Fredericton, now the capital of New Brunswick, and of course the navigation of the river to the sea—and that a treaty was drawn up and ready for signature, and would be signed on the 4th of July.'

It further says, 'The New Brunswick Commissioners were very unwilling to concede that portion of their country which includes the city of Fredericton, but for the sake of settling the long controverted question, finally yielded the point.'

The New York Herald of Wednesday says:— 'A gentleman of high political standing in Washington reached this city from that place yesterday afternoon, and stated to us, that he had it from undoubted authority in the State Department at Washington, that a treaty had been concluded by the United States and Great Britain, which effectually settles all existing difficulties between the two countries.'

'As far as he had learned the treaty had been drawn up in time to forward by the last Steam Packet from Boston, the Britannia, and was taken out to England by Maj. Coke, in that vessel. This treaty, he says, was signed on Monday, the Fourth of July, and is in substance to the following effect:—

'The right of search is given up by Great Britain to the United States undertaking to do all that it can to stop the slave trade under its flag.'

The Maine Boundary is disposed of as quoted from the Commercial. Nothing is said in relation to the Oregon territory.

The New York American of Wednesday evening says, 'Notwithstanding the accounts from Washington are silent as to the conclusion of a treaty between the Secretary of State and Lord Ashburton, we adhere with confidence to the belief that the report which we gave yesterday is substantially correct. Our source of information is such as not to permit us to doubt.'

The Portland Argus of July 5th says, 'We have seen a letter received in this City by last mail, dated at Washington, Tuesday, (the very latest day quoted by any paper,) from a gentleman entitled to the fullest confidence, which states that no arrangements had been effected up to that date (July 5th)—and further, that the prospect for a satisfactory adjustment was very uncertain.'

Notwithstanding the apparent truth of the foregoing rumors, there remains but little doubt on our mind that they are without foundation. We hope, however, they may prove true.

RUMORS—CHANGES.

The Boston Daily Mail of the 7th, says, 'We have received advices from Washington this morning, from a source entitled to the highest credit, stating that a change in the Cabinet will certainly take place in a few days, and that but one of the present members of the Cabinet approves the President's Veto.'

Mr. Webster, it is said, retires just as soon as the pending negotiations with Lord Ashburton are brought to a close.

Mr. Cushing is to receive a prominent place in the new Cabinet, in payment for his betrayal of his constituents, and his paltry submission to the will of Capt. Tyler.'

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, 'Changes in the Cabinet are spoken of as probable. But it does not appear that they will be immediate or general. Mr. Forward, it is confidently stated, will soon retire, voluntarily, from his situation as Secretary of the Treasury. His successor, whoever he may be, is not much to be envied under present circumstances. Some say that Mr. Spencer, Secretary of War, has been invited to take it, and others state that it has been, or will be, offered to Mr. Cushing.'

CONGRESS.—The Senate on Thursday was occupied in a discussion of the bill for compensation to the Massachusetts militia, for services during the last war. No decisive action was had on it.

In the House, they had an angry and stormy debate upon the Veto Message, which resulted in nothing. In the Senate, on Friday, the bill organizing the Army was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Woodbury asked leave to introduce a Bill to continue the laws for the collection of the duties after the 30th of June; and another Bill to explain the meaning of those acts which provide the mode of valuation. Mr. Crittenden thought the motion of the Senator from N. H., a commendable one. But he did not think it competent for the Senate to entertain such a Bill. He never looked on the condition of this country in a more serious and sad point of view than at present. He was not without apprehension that the Government was in process of dissolution; in the hands of the present administration, he feared that it would be utterly ruined and destroyed.

The subject was laid on the table.

In the House, the Army Bill, with the amendments of the Senate, was received and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Casey offered a resolution that the two Houses will adjourn on Monday the 18th day of July, instant.

Mr. Fillmore said they would not be ready to adjourn, and he hoped they never would adjourn, until they had settled the Tariff question, if it were possible to settle it.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll said they must have a Tariff. A voice was heard remarking that they might as well adjourn to-morrow for all the good they were doing.

Several voices were continually crying out after the resolution was read, 'Agreed,' 'Agreed,' 'Let us adjourn.'

The resolution was not entertained.

The Veto Message was debated for the rest of the day.

BRUTAL. The Charter party in Rhode Island are practising the most abominable outrages upon those men who have had the manliness to stand up for free suffrage. The injustice, baseness, and tyranny of their conduct would disgrace the Algerines of Africa. Innocent citizens are arrested under the despotic sway of martial law, thrust into prison, and treated like beasts.

We learn, says the Boston Post of the 4th inst., that some of the Charter troops entered a milliner's shop in Providence, ransacked her goods, took such articles as pleased their fancy, and twenty dollars in money from this unprotected female! When they entered the Sprague's house at Chepachet, a Charter soldier commanded a woman at work there, Mrs. Paine, to stand, and told her if she spoke or moved he would kill her; the woman, through terror, either moved or screamed, and she was immediately struck with a dirk, and her life only saved by a thick pocket book under her clothes through which the dastard's steel penetrated! On Saturday a body of prisoners were marched from Woonsocket to Providence, pinioned in a cruel manner, and subject to the worst species of abuse and degradation on the way. They were kicked, and dirt was thrown upon them, while, in some instances, even the women upon the road who saw their intense suffering from heat, fatigue, and cruelty, were denied the liberty of giving the poor fellows a cup of water! It is said the Charter troops in Providence intend to dedicate this glorious day by marching their prisoners through the streets of that city to receive the insults and execrations of a maddened soldiery and populace.

But what is most infamous in all this abominable business, is the fact that a large majority of the individuals seized upon to glut the vengeance of the Charterists, have never raised a hand in violent opposition to King's government. The height of their offence in most instances has been an expression of opinion in favor of equal political rights! or, of having cast a vote in favor of the Suffrage party! The people in other States cannot know a tithe of the injustice practised by King's party. There is no press in Rhode Island that dare publish a true and full account of the occurrences there, particularly in Providence. The tyrants who have sway in that city shrink at the voice of a Free Press, and have forcibly suppressed the publication of the only journal there that appeared as the organ of the Suffrage party. There is but one other journal in Providence that feels any sympathy for the oppressed, and that dare not give utterance to what its eyes witness.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Agreeably to an intimation in our last paper, we give below a sketch of the celebration in this place on Monday, the 4th inst.

A procession was formed, in carriages, at South Paris, by Mr. Levi Hersey, Marshal, assisted by Mr. Otis H. Paine and Capt. Bezael White as Deputies. A splendid carriage, made expressly for the purpose, drawn by eight horses, containing some forty or fifty of the 'sweet singers of Israel,' brought up the rear. On their arrival here they performed several pieces of sacred music, admirably, passing through the Village to the Meeting House and thence to the Court House.

At the Court House the Procession was formed by uniting the several Washingtonian Societies escorted by Paris Rifle Corps, under command of Capt. Jairo K. King.

The Martha Washingtons, a good display of Mothers, Wives and Daughters, added much to the brilliancy and length of the procession.

To music of

"Bugle Horn and Clarion,"

they marched to the Meeting House and listened to the following exercises:—

'Morn of Zion's Glory,' by the Choir.

Prayer, by Rev. C. B. Davis.

'Wake Isles of the South,' by the Choir.

Declaration of Independence by Dr. T. H. Brown.

Oration, by George P. Emery, Esq.

'Land of our Fathers,' by the Choir.

The Oration was an excellent production, happily illustrating subjects connected with the history of this country and the Washingtonian Reform. It deserves, as it receives, the praise of all who listened to it. The assembly, without distinction, were invited to a repast in the Town House, provided by the good taste and liberality of the Marthas. The provision was ample, and, but for the unmannerly conduct of some boys, who, unceremoniously, helped themselves to the best, leaving those more advanced in years to take what they might choose to leave, would have given universal satisfaction. At one o'clock the assembly returned to the Meeting House, and the following sentiments, read by Dr. T. H. Brown, were cheered with martial and sacred music.

The Temperance Cause—Its universal spread is seen and wished for in prophetic vision, and will soon come, if its beginning shadows forth its end.

The name of Washington—Twice has it rallied our countrymen in struggles of earthly glory and honor—once when it drew forth our citizens in the cause of Liberty, and again, when it became the watchword of Temperance and Sobriety.

The day we celebrate—Shall this Nation forget the events connected with it? No, never. Sooner let its

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"The signers of the Declaration of Independence"—For them a Nation's gratitude should never cease to flow.
"While the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and home of the brave."
Our Wives and Daughters—"In weeping they have wept oft." In rejoicing they now take delight. May we never disappoint their hopes or subtract from the sum of their pleasures.
Our Country's Flag—Emblem of Independence—May it triumph over Intemperance as it did formerly over oppression.
America—The garden where first sprung the tree of liberty.—We beg that it may ever be kept pure from weeds of wickedness.
Washingtonians—May it never be said of us, that we are like the dog that returned to his vomit, and the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire.
King Alcohol—The Hydra headed monster, six of whose heads are already sundered. Unlike Miller, we would hope the cutting of the seventh would prove his end in '43, though not the end of the world.
Spirit of Reform—Dove like it is hovering over and around us witnessing the triumph of this day. Its tendency is always upward—its march progressive, and its reward that of the "good and faithful servant."
The Empire of Ardent Spirit—"Mene, mene, tekel, upharasin." Thy days are numbered and finished. Thy Kingdom is divided and given to Righteousness and Temperance.
The enemies of Temperance—Like angel's visits, few and far between.
The Ladies of Paris—Courtesy forbids that we should praise you for the present repast prepared with your own hands. But a reward is in store for you, for future generations will rise up and call you blessed.
Resolutions were then offered, one of which being of a political nature, was laid upon the table. The Washingtonians generally understand the principle, that nothing sectarian or political shall ever be countenanced in their meetings. This is what has given to the cause such unparalleled success. And how happy is the consideration that all parties in politics and all sects in religion, however they may disagree upon other subjects, can unite "heart and hand" in this glorious cause. To bring in sectarian or political strife, would be striking the death blow to it. Remember the words of an illustrious Sage, "United we stand, divided we fall." That we should elect men to office of good moral character and temperate habits will be admitted by all. But that a man should not be eligible unless he belong to a particular Society, would be a gross violation of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, which says, "nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust under this State."
The Martha Washingtons of Paris Hill present a vote of thanks to the Orator of the day, the gallant escort, and the good people of South Paris.
The Britania Steam Packet sailed from Boston on Saturday, 2nd inst., with 47 passengers for Liverpool, and 11 for Halifax. Among the passengers were Gen. Mercer, bearer of despatches to our Minister in London, and Maj. Wm. Coke, bearer of despatches from Lord Ashburton for the British Government.
REMARKABLE GEOLOGICAL CHANGES.—Governor Hill in his Monthly Visitor, says he has for several years past moved English grass, at the rate of two tons of hay to the acre, on land, which, thirty-three years ago, was the bed of the Merrimack river, and the water was of sufficient depth to float a 74 gun ship. And that twenty-five years ago he raised good corn on land which is now the centre of the channel of the river. This is within a few rods of the State House, Concord, N. H.
The United States Gazette seems very thirsty for blood. It hopes that the most strenuous advocate for the abolition of capital punishment will not object to the hanging of those men in Rhode Island who have had the audacity to sustain the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence—doctrines which the Gazette itself, we believe, has always professed to be favorable to, until within the last six months.
GOVERNOR DORR.—We would rather be at this moment, in the place of this gentleman, than to hold the office and enjoy the honors of the usurping governor of Rhode Island.—Samuel W. King, who reigns under "the King's charter." We copy the following from the Worcester Palladium:
"THOMAS W. DORR, the most accomplished gentleman, scholar, and statesman in Rhode Island, has been honored by the despots of that State with the title of 'traitor,' and a reward offered for his apprehension, that he may be sacrificed to appease the passions of men and women who are said to be thirsting, with whetted appetite of famishing tigers, for his blood. Those noble patriots of the revolution, and advocates of human rights, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, were honored in like manner by George III., who claimed the perpetual allegiance of the Colonies, and expressed his readiness to forgive all the 'rebels' but them. No names stand out brighter in our history than theirs. Gov. Dorr is in a like category with them. He has done no more than they did. They labored to remove the rubbish of arbitrary power and build up free institutions in its place. Of whatever crime he is guilty they also were guilty. A free people have done justice to them; and, come what fortune may to Thomas W. Dorr, they will send his name down to future times free from reproach.—[By State Democrat.]

Our correspondent, "An Apprentice," who complains so bitterly of editors and others, ought to bear in mind that an apprentice to a mechanical trade has a capital, when he is free, amounting to one thousand dollars, while the clerk has been merely learning the multiplication table, and the art of selling tape and calico. Something more than is due to the master for putting him in possession of this capital, than is due from the clerk to the merchant for initiating him into the mystery of trade. Therefore we advise "An Apprentice" to serve out faithfully his regular term of apprenticeship, and then he may consider himself one thousand dollars better off than the clerk who has just emerged from the counting room.—Cultivator.

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IRTH OF JULY.
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rate—Shall this Nation forget the
with it? No, never. Sooner let its

mouth be stopped, and its right hand forget its cunning.
"The signers of the Declaration of Independence"—For them a Nation's gratitude should never cease to flow.
"While the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and home of the brave."
Our Wives and Daughters—"In weeping they have wept oft." In rejoicing they now take delight. May we never disappoint their hopes or subtract from the sum of their pleasures.
Our Country's Flag—Emblem of Independence—May it triumph over Intemperance as it did formerly over oppression.
America—The garden where first sprung the tree of liberty.—We beg that it may ever be kept pure from weeds of wickedness.
Washingtonians—May it never be said of us, that we are like the dog that returned to his vomit, and the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire.
King Alcohol—The Hydra headed monster, six of whose heads are already sundered. Unlike Miller, we would hope the cutting of the seventh would prove his end in '43, though not the end of the world.
Spirit of Reform—Dove like it is hovering over and around us witnessing the triumph of this day. Its tendency is always upward—its march progressive, and its reward that of the "good and faithful servant."
The Empire of Ardent Spirit—"Mene, mene, tekel, upharasin." Thy days are numbered and finished. Thy Kingdom is divided and given to Righteousness and Temperance.
The enemies of Temperance—Like angel's visits, few and far between.
The Ladies of Paris—Courtesy forbids that we should praise you for the present repast prepared with your own hands. But a reward is in store for you, for future generations will rise up and call you blessed.
Resolutions were then offered, one of which being of a political nature, was laid upon the table. The Washingtonians generally understand the principle, that nothing sectarian or political shall ever be countenanced in their meetings. This is what has given to the cause such unparalleled success. And how happy is the consideration that all parties in politics and all sects in religion, however they may disagree upon other subjects, can unite "heart and hand" in this glorious cause. To bring in sectarian or political strife, would be striking the death blow to it. Remember the words of an illustrious Sage, "United we stand, divided we fall." That we should elect men to office of good moral character and temperate habits will be admitted by all. But that a man should not be eligible unless he belong to a particular Society, would be a gross violation of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, which says, "nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust under this State."
The Martha Washingtons of Paris Hill present a vote of thanks to the Orator of the day, the gallant escort, and the good people of South Paris.
The Britania Steam Packet sailed from Boston on Saturday, 2nd inst., with 47 passengers for Liverpool, and 11 for Halifax. Among the passengers were Gen. Mercer, bearer of despatches to our Minister in London, and Maj. Wm. Coke, bearer of despatches from Lord Ashburton for the British Government.
REMARKABLE GEOLOGICAL CHANGES.—Governor Hill in his Monthly Visitor, says he has for several years past moved English grass, at the rate of two tons of hay to the acre, on land, which, thirty-three years ago, was the bed of the Merrimack river, and the water was of sufficient depth to float a 74 gun ship. And that twenty-five years ago he raised good corn on land which is now the centre of the channel of the river. This is within a few rods of the State House, Concord, N. H.
The United States Gazette seems very thirsty for blood. It hopes that the most strenuous advocate for the abolition of capital punishment will not object to the hanging of those men in Rhode Island who have had the audacity to sustain the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence—doctrines which the Gazette itself, we believe, has always professed to be favorable to, until within the last six months.
GOVERNOR DORR.—We would rather be at this moment, in the place of this gentleman, than to hold the office and enjoy the honors of the usurping governor of Rhode Island.—Samuel W. King, who reigns under "the King's charter." We copy the following from the Worcester Palladium:
"THOMAS W. DORR, the most accomplished gentleman, scholar, and statesman in Rhode Island, has been honored by the despots of that State with the title of 'traitor,' and a reward offered for his apprehension, that he may be sacrificed to appease the passions of men and women who are said to be thirsting, with whetted appetite of famishing tigers, for his blood. Those noble patriots of the revolution, and advocates of human rights, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, were honored in like manner by George III., who claimed the perpetual allegiance of the Colonies, and expressed his readiness to forgive all the 'rebels' but them. No names stand out brighter in our history than theirs. Gov. Dorr is in a like category with them. He has done no more than they did. They labored to remove the rubbish of arbitrary power and build up free institutions in its place. Of whatever crime he is guilty they also were guilty. A free people have done justice to them; and, come what fortune may to Thomas W. Dorr, they will send his name down to future times free from reproach.—[By State Democrat.]

Our correspondent, "An Apprentice," who complains so bitterly of editors and others, ought to bear in mind that an apprentice to a mechanical trade has a capital, when he is free, amounting to one thousand dollars, while the clerk has been merely learning the multiplication table, and the art of selling tape and calico. Something more than is due to the master for putting him in possession of this capital, than is due from the clerk to the merchant for initiating him into the mystery of trade. Therefore we advise "An Apprentice" to serve out faithfully his regular term of apprenticeship, and then he may consider himself one thousand dollars better off than the clerk who has just emerged from the counting room.—Cultivator.

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INHUMANITY. A gentleman from Providence
says, that the suffrage prisoners are confined in
the cells of the State prison, which are about 7
feet by 9 in size, and scarcely ventilated at all.
Their keepers take them out once or twice a day
to breathe the air of heaven. How kind!

CHARTER COURAGE.—Four of Gov. King's
armed soldiers undertook to arrest a suffrage man
by the name of Dean, who had only one arm, as
he was crossing the Connecticut line, a few days
since. Dean got rid of them by flogging the
whole lot.

A narrow squeak.—A chap "out west" came
very near being married lately, according to his
own statement. The only reason why he was
not married appears to be that the girl, her pa-
rents, as well as the "rest of the folks" were op-
posed to the match!

Mr. Van Buren arrived at St. Louis on the 21st
of June, and was received enthusiastically. Not
less than five thousand persons were assembled
on the wharf at which he landed.

Col. Shannon entered upon the duties of Post
master of this town [Friday].—Herald.
And the publication of the List of Letters has
been transferred from this paper to the Herald.
Oh! how bad we feel at the withdrawal of so
much "Executive patronage,"—amounting, per
quarter, to about "two dollars" with no provi-
sion for the "roast beef." Wish you much joy,
neighbor, on your good luck. [Saco Democrat.]

MARRIED.
In New York City, on Wednesday, June 29, in St.
Thomas Church, by Rev. Lawson Carter, William K.
Kimball, Esq. of Canton, to Miss Frances F. Rawson,
daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Rawson, of this
town.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
TO be sold at Public Auction at Swift's Store
in Norway, on Wednesday, the 17th of August
next, at ten o'clock A. M., the following property be-
longing to the estate of NATHANIEL COBB, a Bank-
rupt: The right of redemption of the farm bought by
said Cobb of Erastus Hilborn, in Greenwood, reference
being had to the deed thereof. Also, note of hand against
John Morgan of about \$90—note against James Wilson,
about \$140. Also the right to redeem one horse, one
cow, one wagon, one heifer and two calves, mortgaged
to Silas Merriam, Jr. for about \$45. Also the right to
redeem one cow, one wagon, one cart, mortgaged to
George Frost for about \$34.
Also at the same time and place the following prop-
erty belonging to the estate of CHARLES PECKLEY, a
Bankrupt: About 4 acres of land in Norway, near B-
phraim Crockett's, purchased by said Peckley of Mary
Hale, as per deed thereof—one undivided half of a
lot of a rifle—one market—one watch—2 notes against
Artemas Felt, about \$62.32—one do. against Hoyt Fin-
ney, \$12.62—one do. against James Yates, \$3.74—one
undivided half of a note against Lorenzo Myrick, \$10.88.
Book accounts—against Silas Buck \$1.50—Edward
Morse \$2.55—William Yates \$4.26—Andrew Richard-
son \$1.00—W. C. Cummings \$1.57—L. L. Litch \$0.44
H. Howe \$1.55—Anger Tubbs \$7—Kimball Bank, 75—
J. Swan \$1.92—C. Bean \$1.08—Henry Bryant \$1.57
J. Bird, 72—Wm. Needham \$1.35—Elliot Libbey
\$2.05—Charles Doughty \$1.56—Andrew Richardson
\$2.44—D. Bennett \$1.00—J. F. Fild, Jr. \$1.41—A-
ron Richardson \$1.73—T. W. Grant, 75—Calvin Cole
49—Elezzer Cole \$1.37—Abm. Bryant \$1.76—D. Le-
breke, 75—Geo. Young \$3.40—Harvey Bowker \$7.29
Cole \$2.64. Terms—Cash.
GEORGE FROST, Assignee.
Norway, July 12th, 1842. *3w10

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.
I HEREBY give public notice of the breach of the
condition of Mortgage Deed given to me by Lewis
Jewell, of Waterford, in the County of Oxford in this
State, dated November 18, A. D. 1840, of a tract of land
of about thirty acres in said Waterford, being the same
on which said Jewell now lives, together with the
Saw Mill, Shingle Machine, or Mill, Water power, dwell-
ing House and all other buildings as described in the
said Mortgage Deed which is recorded in the Oxford
Registry, Book 60, page 185. The condition of said
mortgage having been broken I claim to foreclose the
same, and give this notice accordingly, as is required in
the Revised Statutes of Maine, Chapter 125, Section 6th.
ISAAC SMITH.
Portland, July 4th, 1842. *3w10

W. I. GOODS.
JUST received, and will be sold lower than ever be-
fore offered in the County of Oxford, for Cash, a
prime assortment of W. I. GOODS—
MOLASSES at from 18 to 25 cents.
SUGAR from 6 1/2 to 8 cents.
TOBACCO from 10 to 33 cents.
TEA from 45 to 62 1/2 cents, and other articles in pro-
portion. Call and see. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, July 11, 1842. *10

Flour, Corn, Pork, &c. Sc.
CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale cheap for cash,
by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, July 11th, 1842. *10

Oxford Agricultural Society Meeting.
THE undersigned, being three of the number
incorporated by the Legislature of Maine, by Stat-
ute 1841, Chapter 166, and forming Oxford County Ag-
ricultural Society, hereby notify all the persons this
incorporated, to meet at Lincoln Hall, in Paris, on Wed-
nesday, the 24th day of August next, at ten o'clock A.
M. for the purpose of accepting said Act of Incorporation
—of organizing under the same—of receiving associates
—of adopting a Constitution, and of transacting all such
business as they may think proper.
JOSEPH PRINCE.
CHARLES ANDREWS.
NOAH PRINCE.
June 27, 1842. *10

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, June 20,
1842.
Allen Albert G
Andrews Levi
Abner Carolina
Bumpus Ethel
Bumpus Nathl
Brooks Wm
Brit Martin
Brit John
Briggs Andrew
Crocker Thomas
Cummings Isaac
Cummings Simon
Dean Ann
Dudley Julia
Doe Anna W
Dolan Isaac
Daniels James
Dorel Samuel J
French Joseph J
Follet Lewis
Gerry Elbridge
Jordan Diana
Jackson Charlotte W
Keen David Anna
Lurvey R. G.
Leveis W Esq
Langley James
Mixer Aratus
Marshall John
Perry Eleazer
Perry Darius S
Robinson Preston
Ripley Ramson
Shaw & Howe 3
Sweet Israel
Doe Anna W
Dolan Isaac
Daniels James
Dorel Samuel J
French Joseph J
Follet Lewis
Gerry Elbridge
SIMEON NORRIS, P. M.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE Co-Partnership in trade heretofore existing be-
tween the subscribers, under the firm of
J. & W. STEVENS,
is, this day, dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons
having claims against them will please present the same
to Joseph Stevens, at their Store in Greenwood; and all
persons owing, will make payment to Joseph Stevens,
who is duly authorized to settle the Co-Partnership con-
cerns.
JOSEPH STEVENS.
WINTHROP STEVENS.
Greenwood, July 1st, 1842. *3w9

Pauper Notice.
THE subscriber having contracted with town of Hart-
ford for the support of Silas Dolen, a Pauper, for the
current year, hereby forbids all persons harboring or
trusting him on his account or on the account of said
town, he having made suitable provision for his support,
and will pay no debts of his contracting,—said Dolen
having left without reasonable cause.
AFRICA FARRAR.
Hartford, June 17, 1842. *3

To whom it may concern.
I HEREBY certify that I this day give to my son
William M. Cushman the remainder of his time,
to trade and act for himself. I shall claim none of his
earnings and pay no debts he may contract after this
date.
Witness—ERASTUS THOMAS.
Bethel, May 20th, 1842. *3w9

Guardian's Sale.
BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for
the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Ven-
ue at the dwelling house of Hiram Heath, in Summer,
in said County, on Saturday, the 27th day of August
next, at two o'clock P. M., the interest of James S.
Heath, and Belinda Ann Heath, minors and heirs at law
to the estate of Abraham Heath, late of Summer, de-
ceased, and in and to the homestead Farm of said Abraham
Heath. The interest of said minors consists of one sixth
part in common and undivided of said homestead, sub-
ject to the right of the Widows Dower thereon.
ISAAC HEATH.
June 23, 1842. *9

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Daniel Bean, Administrator of the estate of William C.
Briggs, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having
presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said
deceased.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in
said County, on the first day of August next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the
same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Levi Brown & Lewis Whitman, named Executors in a
certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament
of Thaddeus Brown, late of Waterford, in said County, de-
ceased, having presented the same for Probate.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Brown & Whitman give notice to all persons inter-
ested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County,
on the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be
granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Francis T. Haines, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin
F. Hodgdon, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased,
having presented his first account of his administration of the
estate of said deceased, and also the application of the Widow
of said deceased for an allowance out of the personal estate of
said deceased.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Administrator and said Widow give notice to all
persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be pub-
lished three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed
at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held
at Livermore, in said County, on the twenty-first day of Sep-
tember next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show
cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
William Ruse, Administrator of the estate of Gilman
Rowe, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented
his second account of his administration of the estate of said
deceased, and also his private account against said estate.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford
Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
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Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned,
that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the
trust of Administrator of the estate of
BARNABUS KENNEY,
late of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving
bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who
are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate
payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit
the same to
JOHN J. HOLMAN.
June 28, 1842. *3w5

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Dominicus C. Tarbox, having presented a certain in-
strument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Per-
cy Little, late of Denmark, in said County, deceased, for Pro-
bate.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Tarbox give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks suc-
cessively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County,
on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same
should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will
and Testament of said deceased.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
James M. Pote, Administrator of the estate of Enoch
Chase, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having pre-
sented his first account of his administration, and also a Peti-
tion representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not
sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, by the sum of five
hundred and one dollar, and praying for license to sell so much of the
real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the pay-
ment of said debts and incidental charges.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Pote give notice to all persons interested, by caus-
ing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the
15th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be
not allowed and granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy, Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.
A further time of two months from the 24th day of
May is allowed to the creditors of the estate of
TIMOTHY ABBOTT,
late of Andover, in said County, deceased, to bring in
and prove their claims, and the undersigned, Commis-
sioners on said estate, hereby give notice that they will
attend to that service at the House of the late deceased
on Wednesday, the 13th day of July next, at three o'clock
in the afternoon.
EDWARD L. POOR, } Com'rs.
SILVANUS POOR, Jr. }
June, 1842. *7

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the Petition of James N. Brickett, Administrator of
the estate of Theodore Brickett, late of Andover in said County,
deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased
is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying for
license to sell of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial
satisfaction thereof) and for the residue for the payment of said
debts and incidental charges.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks suc-
cessively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the
same should not be granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
Daniel Bean, Administrator of the estate of William C.
Briggs, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having pre-
sented his first account of his administration of the estate of said
deceased.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ox-
ford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in
said County, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
George C. Briggs, Administrator of the estate of Ingalls
Briggs, late of Andover, in said County, deceased, having pre-
sented his first account of his administration of the estate of said
deceased.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks suc-
cessively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in
said County, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the
same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
Levi Brown & Lewis Whitman, named Executors in a
certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament
of Thaddeus Brown, late of Waterford, in said County, de-
ceased, having presented the same for Probate.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Brown & Whitman give notice to all persons inter-
ested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks suc-
cessively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County,
on the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be
granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the Petition of Mary P. Stevens, Widow of Simon S.
Stevens, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an allowance
out of the personal estate of said deceased—and also that her
husband appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford,
in said County, on the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the
same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last
Will and Testament of said deceased.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested,
by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks suc-
cessively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County,
on the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
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of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the Petition of Mary P. Stevens, Widow of Simon S.
Stevens, late of said Paris,

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balm is believed to be the most powerful medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisis, Consumption, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm has been very extensively used for about fifteen years, and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in the family. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm has been very extensively used for about fifteen years, and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in the family.

CERTIFICATES.
From Dr. Thomas Brown.
Messrs. Long & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in the treatment of Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs. It has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

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BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, purifies the blood, and immediately stays the further progress of disease in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve, and generally cure. Although these pills produce a known effect, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the flame is invigorated, the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

ASSIST NATURE.
To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing. In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFESTION DESTROYER, DISEASE EXPELLER, and MEDICINE, than at any other time. The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

TO BE REMEMBERED—
That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States. That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet so powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infections, or otherwise. That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

NEW LABELS.
The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain 6063 LETTERS!!! In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed the celebrated artist, Messrs. Perkins & Darand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a masterpiece in the art of engraving.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.
The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine. Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y. N. E. OFFICE, 19, HANOVER STREET, 19, BOSTON. Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my Principal N. E. Office, 19, HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH'S PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.
THOMAS CROCKER, Amherst Briggs & Co., C. P. Kirtland, Jacob H. Lowrey & Co., J. C. Kimball, E. M. Carter, Washington Bray, Artemus F. Cole & Co., J. M. Deshon, Gibson & Ingalls, I. N. & C. Stanley, H. C. Buswell, Winslow Hall, John V. Hubbard, Samuel R. Nason, Jefferson Colledge, Kelsey & Kimball, Britton & Washburn, James Walker, Curtis P. Howe, W. E. Goodnow, Charles Durell, John Higgins, Josiah Graham, Otha C. Dozier, Alvin Dozier, Benjamin Nevins, Mitchell & Bradford, Philo Clark, Lezlie Martin, Alton Houghton, Jonathan Goodnow, B. BRANDRETH, M. D. Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's P. C. Pills. April 1, 1842. eply34

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, expecting to leave town about the last of September next, requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to make payment previous to that time, as he will, after that time, be under the necessity of leaving all unsettled demands with an Attorney for collection. **WOLFE** will be taken in payment at fair prices, if delivered at his residence within forty days. North Paris, June 1, 1842. EUGENEZ DRAKE, Jr.

Foreclosure.
WILLIAM HAPGOOD died on the eighth day of May, A. D. 1840, convey in Mortgage to William Hapgood a certain tract of land situate in Fryeburg, being part of a lot laid out to the right of Benjamin Russell, fourth Division, reference to the Registry of Deeds for the Western District of the County of Oxford, being laid Book 30th pages 436 & 437, for further description of the mortgaged premises; and whereas the condition of said Mortgage is broken, the said William Hapgood hereby gives notice pursuant to law, that he claims possession of said mortgaged premises, and to foreclose said Mortgage for condition broken. June 15, 1842. WILLIAM HAPGOOD, 3w7

Books!
THE subscriber will sell his stock of MISCELLANEOUS Books very low. Now is the time for BARAINS. W. E. GOODNOW, Norway, June 18, 1842. 7eopt

JEW DAVID'S PLASTER.
A new supply of this celebrated article just received, and for sale by, W. E. GOODNOW, Norway, June 18, 1842. 7eopt

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may be considered as a remedy for the most horrid of cutaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted himself. Many things, however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished. Salt Rheum, he knows, by said experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than twenty years, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians, and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the compound, which articles he immediately procured, and prepared. With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, the can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude, the Salt Rheum was cured, and he was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

"Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give relief. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful. He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Head Scurf, Leucop, Itch, and all eruptions, especially good for the Barber's or Jackson Itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is a simple and easy to be used safety. The following certificates and recommendations show the effect of this remedy, when properly applied, viz:—
Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 21st, 1840, to the publisher, says—Many cures have been performed on the Island by your Compound. I have seen it in no instance where I have used it, has failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.
This newly discovered and valuable medicine, "Truants' Pile Compound," has already been moved by hundreds in the vicinity, to be a sure cure for Salt Rheum. It has effected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Evening Mirror.
SALT RHEUM—TRUANTS' COMPOUND.
We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Truants. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many efforts he has made to keep the secret, are so interesting, and so full of instruction to the public, that we are obliged to publish them. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Truants will not suffer his name in the preparation to state a simple remedy, the consequences of the growing demand for his compound. Let it not degenerate.
Remedy for Salt Rheum. We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this troublesome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from its use, we are convinced that Mr. Truants' Compound has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a judicious manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is not a short time since Mr. Truants has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been cured. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but it is being carried to all parts of the world. The subscription of the medicine has been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Haver and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Truants, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, we have the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that troublesome disease.
Daniel Marston, Jr., Nathl. Swamy, William Gardner, Jesse Russell, A. L. Stinson, C. P. Kirtland, Jacob H. Lowrey & Co., J. C. Kimball, E. M. Carter, Washington Bray, Artemus F. Cole & Co., J. M. Deshon, Gibson & Ingalls, I. N. & C. Stanley, H. C. Buswell, Winslow Hall, John V. Hubbard, Samuel R. Nason, Jefferson Colledge, Kelsey & Kimball, Britton & Washburn, James Walker, Curtis P. Howe, W. E. Goodnow, Charles Durell, John Higgins, Josiah Graham, Otha C. Dozier, Alvin Dozier, Benjamin Nevins, Mitchell & Bradford, Philo Clark, Lezlie Martin, Alton Houghton, Jonathan Goodnow, B. BRANDRETH, M. D. Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's P. C. Pills. April 1, 1842. eply34

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A new supply of this celebrated article just received, and for sale by, W. E. GOODNOW, Norway, June 18, 1842. 7eopt

A NATURAL REMEDY, Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.
These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,
viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out the

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,
disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body. The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that all the various medicinal uses which have been tested, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever known.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defame the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrants confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "Itch that itch is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 385 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, in conversation with us, in high terms. There used to be in the country a great repugnance to the use of BLACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that the most respectable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.
This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the box, **WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, (INDIAN PURGATIVE.)** Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small letters, "Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1840, by Wm. Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania." The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of appointment from the North American College of Health.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President
Of the North American College of Health
and that Pills are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot obtain a great repugnance to the use of BLACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that the most respectable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

THE LION OF THE DAY.
THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canada is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, lost. What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe its movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightening and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will be less likely to lay the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters.

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make the same put up in pressed packages, for sale by all the Druggists and most of the W. I. Goods Dealers in Boston and vicinity. Also, by my agents in all the principal towns throughout New England and the Southern and Western States. **Z. S. HALL, HARRINGTON,** corner of Sackville street, Halifax, is general agent for the British Provinces. **P. S. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER, and FERRY MORSE** are my only authorized selling agents. Office 15 Hanover Street, Boston. 75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per paper.

The following are selected from a large number of Editor's notices.
From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.
Dr. Richardson's Bitters.—In our column may be found an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter; and from our own experience as well as others, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quick nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of our own State, and who has said but little by way of puffing himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge themselves. For the disease that many are liable to in the spring and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Nervous complaint, &c. we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and successful remedy. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early advise those laboring under such diseases, to make trial of Dr. Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm and may do much good, as we are confident, in many cases they have. Vegetable and vegetable medicines are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.

From the New-England, Exeter, N. H.
Dr. Richardson's Bitters.—In another column, spoken of in our vicinity by gentlemen who are not in the habit of drinking Bitters (but little by way of puffing them) is going to mention, for the REASSURE of it. We have no taste for these things ourselves, being quite bitter enough already, without the aid of any, wormwood or quinine. Nevertheless, if afflicted with any of the numerous diseases enumerated in the advertisement, and obliged to become either a "pill waster" or a bitter-bitter, we would be inclined to call at Grant's and enquire the way to a Health and Strength of Doctor Richardson.

From the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton, Mass.
Richardson's Bitters.—Of the numerous medicines which are advertised in our paper from time to time, we know but little;—their virtues must be known only to those who have made use of them. But with Dr. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are somewhat acquainted. These Bitters we used in our family, but never for these things ourselves, being quite bitter enough already, without the aid of any, wormwood or quinine. Nevertheless, if afflicted with any of the numerous diseases enumerated in the advertisement, and obliged to become either a "pill waster" or a bitter-bitter, we would be inclined to call at Grant's and enquire the way to a Health and Strength of Doctor Richardson.

From the Barnstable Patriot.
Health and Strength.—To regain or preserve these, is the great desideratum. Nothing that we know of will do it more effectually, than this wine, than Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters. "Try," says the strictest temperance man, "and you will not be afraid of the result in them. There is no more of it than is absolutely necessary to preserve the spirit of the roots and herbs" of which they are compounded.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the DOGGS' OFFICE, 15 HANOVER ST., BOSTON.
S. S. KELLY & CO., and E. MASON, wholesale agents Portland.
AGENTS—PARIS, HENRY HOWE & S. Paris, A. Field; Norway, G. J. Ordway, Harrison, G. & F. Blake; North Bridgton, J. Hazen, Jr.; Denmark, Gibson & Ingalls; Brunswick, D. Fyler; Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell; Lowell, J. Walker; Portland, B. Carter; Bangor, J. Parker—e6w2

SAMUEL F. MARBLE, DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND & OXFORD, POLAND, ME.
Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!
CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,
WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of **NEW GOODS,** which he will sell at low prices for CASH, or approved credit.
He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of **LUMBER,** such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards. South Paris, April 11th, 1842. 1149
PERDORA MINERAL
HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of **MOUSEY DE LAINES, ALL-TIMES, SAMOY CLOTHS, CALICOES,** From eleven to thirty cts. per yard. **Silk & Cotton Velvets, SHAWLS GLOVES TRIMMINGS** for Gentlemen's Clothes, **Dress & Bonnet Silk, CLOAK CLOTHS.** A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices. Mrs M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order. Oxford, Nov. 1841. 1127

WILLIAM B. BENNETT, Attorney at Law,
Buckfield, Me.
HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to. March 8, 1842. 41

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.
All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to. Feb. 14, 1842. 41

Administrators & Guardians' DEEDS
FOR SALE, AT THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.
TIMOTHY LUDDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.
OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY George W. Ells, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance, and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.
COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be Post-Paid to insure attention.
Book and Job Printing Executed with neatness and despatch.

Dissolution
THE Co-Partners between the subscribers, is, this day, dissolved, having claims against to Joseph Stevens, at persons owing, will who is duly authorized to receive.

THE subscriber for the current year, here trusting him on his own, having made and will pay no debts having left without rec.

To whom
THIS may certify William M. C. to trade and not for earnings and pay no date.

Guarantee
BY virtue of Lieut. of the County of due at the dwelling in said County, on next, at two o'clock Health, and being due to the estate of Abraham, in and to the Health. The interest part in common and just to the right of the

At a Court of Probate
County of Oxford, on our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty, at the estate of said deceased, and also his

Ordered,
That the said Administrator of the said County of Oxford, may appear at a Probate Court, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, and show cause, if any, why he should not be allowed.

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